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*Sanitary reports from Santiago.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *April 17, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended Saturday, April 17: There were 62 deaths noted for this period; of these, 15 from dysentery, 12 from enteritis, acute and chronic; 4 from remittent fever, 1 from pernicious remittent fever, 3 from tuberculosis, 1 from smallpox; the rest from common diseases.

The general health has somewhat ameliorated owing to the heavy falls of rain experienced lately, which have cleaned the streets and carried all the garbage accumulated during the summer months into the sea. There are some cases of smallpox, but so far they seem mild in character.

The attached clipping is from the *Liberal*, the official organ of the liberal party, published in Madrid. In its issue of March 21 it says:

From the sanitary statistical report sent by General Losada (surgeon-general of the army) to the minister of war, there were, on February 28, 16,000 sick soldiers in the hospitals of the Island of Cuba. Of these, 10,000 were from common diseases, 4,000 malarial cases, and about 300 from yellow fever.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *April 24, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that 62 deaths have been recorded this week. Of these, 12 were from dysentery, 5 from tuberculosis, 6 from diarrhea, 2 from remittent, and 4 from pernicious fevers, the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character. There are some cases of smallpox in the town just now and a great many children with varicella. Dysentery has decreased somewhat and there are no cases of yellow fever at present.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

INDIA.

Remarks on the official summary of deaths and births in the city of Bombay for the week ended March 30, 1897.

BOMBAY, *April 1, 1897.*

SIR: As will be noted, the mortality of the past week is about stationary. With the return of population into the city in many localities where the plague was supposed to be thoroughly stamped out by disinfectants and lime washing and no case had been reported for a long time, fresh cases are again of daily occurrence. During the last few weeks a large number of servants at the European bungalows have been attacked, where, if anywhere, the most favorable conditions are present as regards sanitary, clean buildings, with ample supply of light and air. There are now forty-one hospitals established for the treatment of plague cases, one of which, the plague ward of St. George's Hospital, is exclusively for Europeans. The pestilence is epidemic in Western India from 15° to 28° north latitude and extending from the coast 150 miles into the interior.

Population according to census of 1891.....	821, 764
Present population, for the purpose of this report, estimated one-half the above..	410, 882
Total number of deaths reported for the week.....	1, 141